

Religious Intelligence.

Rev. F. W. Olmstead leaves East Dorset, and accepts an invitation to preach at Torrington, Conn. Rev. R. F. Ray of Hartford, has accepted an invitation to supply for one year the pulpit of the Congregational church of New Ipswich, N. H. The Congregational church of East Barre celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last week. Rev. E. J. Cummings delivered the historical address. Other addresses were given by Rev. D. W. D. Fairfield, and G. P. Wright of Bakerfield. Rev. E. H. Hyington, late of Windsor, is invited to the pastorate of the church in Framingham, Massachusetts. Mr. S. G. Chas. of Andover Theological Seminary, has been invited to preach at Danvers, Mass. Rev. P. P. Pliny Pliny, late of Williamstown, has been installed as pastor of the Congregational church at Westhampton, Massachusetts. Rev. E. P. Hooker, formerly of Fairhaven, came upon his new pastorate at Middlebury, September 1st. Rev. J. W. Vinton, of Yale Theological Seminary, is supplying the Congregational church in Bristol. The Interior has a table giving the strength of the Presbyterians in various States. Over one half of the churches (2,071) are found in the four States—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. New York has 729, Pennsylvania 712, Ohio 580, Illinois 416, Indiana 310, Iowa 280, New Jersey 214, Missouri 158, and Michigan 150; making with smaller amounts a total of 4,100. Of the cities, Philadelphia has 63, New York 59, Brooklyn 23, Chicago 19, Newark 16, Cincinnati 16, Baltimore and San Francisco 15 each, and Washington and Pittsburgh 10 each.

Baptist. Fifteen persons united with the Baptist church in Ludlow, the third, ten by profession and six by letter. The Danville Association has contributed \$11,456 in aid of the Baptist church in Montpelier, and \$72 to aid the church in Lowell. The Danville Association will observe the first Wednesday in September, as a day of humiliation and prayer in behalf of the churches in that Association. Rev. S. K. Dexter preached his farewell sermon at the Baptist church in Bennington, last Sunday. A strong effort is being made to raise funds to build a Free Will Baptist Church in Newport Centre. The National Theological Institute and University (Baptist) at Washington, has seven schools in operation, in which 300 adult colored pupils are receiving instruction. The Baptists of Great Britain and Ireland reported last week 169,811. Rev. Charles H. Mallon, free communicant, and pastor of the Second Baptist church in Newport, R. I., has been elected to the professorship of history in Bates College, Lewiston, Me.

Methodist. The St. Johnsbury District Camp Meeting will commence at Lyndon, Monday, Aug. 29th. Seventy preachers have been received by the M. E. church in Benson, during a recent revival. The Methodist State Convention will be held in Montpelier Tuesday and Wednesday, September 17th and 18th. The new M. E. church at West Barre was dedicated Friday the 15th. Rev. Mr. Holman, of Montpelier, preached the dedication sermon. The Methodist bishops are united in their opinion that a fund of \$1,000,000 is the least amount that will enable the church to do her full work of Christian extension. West—About \$2,000 has been subscribed for a new Methodist church in Montgomery, Franklin County.

Literary Christian. Mr. M. H. Harris, a recent graduate of the Theological school at Canton, New York, commenced his ministerial labors with the Universalist society in Brattleboro last Sunday. Miss Crocker, the only lady elected to the executive committee of the American Unitarian Association, has declined the office, and a gentleman has been elected in her place. At the children's service in the Universalist church in New Haven, Rev. Phoebe Henshaw, a "dedicated" eighteen children on a late Sabbath, after reciting a sermon explaining the object of this observance. The church property owned by the Universalists in Wisconsin amounts to \$120,000. Their current expenses are about \$14,000 per year; number of preachers, 24. In three years, churches have been valued at \$80,000, and \$20,000 raised for denominational schools.

Episcopal. At the late Convention of Vermont, the missionary work of the Diocese was reorganized, making Burlington, Rutland and Bellows Falls the centers of three synods, convocations; and there were appointed three clergymen as deans, respectively: the Rev. Dr. Sweet, Rev. Mr. Fairbank and Rev. Mr. Douglas. Prof. Niles, Bishop of New Hampshire, has signified his acceptance of the office of Bishop. At the late Convention of the Pittsburgh confirmed 760 candidates. Bishop Huntington, of Central New York, 1,000; and Bishop McVean, of Ohio, 900. Connecticut has furnished 20 bishops to the Episcopal church, of whom about half have come from Hartford. It is announced that Mr. A. G. P. Dodge, of New York, has presented \$100,000 to the Theological Seminary of the Episcopal church in Alexandria, Va.—Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, has received valuable aid for his school for girls from English friends, one gentleman having given him \$20,000 for the endowment of one professorship. The University of Oxford also gave him a valuable grant of books for the library, and an American lady gave \$10,000 for the erection of a chapel for the schools of the Seabury mission.

Catholic. The Hungarian Government is credited with having advertised for the sale of the sanction, no suspension of the bishops who vote against infallibility, while those who vote for it are threatened with the loss of their temporalities if they attempt to promulgate in their sees a dogma which interferes with the supremacy of the holy government.

Miscellaneous. The theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., reported last week received subscriptions of \$50,000 from James Suydam, \$25,000 from Gardner A. Sage, and \$5,000 from Eugene Van Rensselaer. The French Budget for the next year allows \$80,000 for the support of the Protestant State churches. All grants in aid to Protestant schools are to be withdrawn at the end of the year. The Presbyterian General Assembly has accepted the offer of the government to endow several professorships in the Highland University, provided the institution will undertake the education of Indian teachers and missionaries. The Rev. W. H. Gilbert, who has been laboring for some years in the service of the Bible Society, formerly in Vermont and recently in Connecticut and Western Massachusetts, under the new policy of the American Bible Society to contract the number and enlarge the field of their agents, has been appointed to a general New England agency.

Representatives. The candidates for State offices have been selected, and most, if not all, of the counties have made their nominations. And as the full election approaches, attention will be directed to the selection of candidates for the several towns for representatives. Since these are to be chosen for two years, according to our altered—not to say amended—constitution, more than usual care and discrimination should be shown in the selection of candidates. The office should not be conferred on any man who was ever a minister of the gospel. There are many who came here under false names, and who would as soon be in conversation with themselves. "Spiritualists," but how many of that class I am unable to say.

Watchman & Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1870.
Price: \$100 per year, strictly in advance, or \$250 if not paid within three months.

THE WAR.

Those of us who have our attention fully occupied in the last ten years by the events which have transpired at home, and have therefore taken but a languid interest in foreign affairs, are now likely to turn our thoughts very earnestly to the current history of matters in Europe. France has declared war against Prussia and Prussia has accepted the declaration and indicates a determination to fight to the bitter end. They are the two leading powers of Europe, and this strife for the mastery. The portions of it have for a long time been seen by the thoughtful observer of events. The evil ambition of Napoleon applies to the leadership of Europe. A victor over Austria and Russia and Italy, he now seeks to measure his strength with Germany. The war has not even a pretense. When Napoleon withdrew his name as candidate for the Spanish crown, and King William disclaimed all interest in his candidature, the only avowed reason for war was removed. But this reasonable demand upon Prussia was no longer granted, and Napoleon took occasion to demand still more, and required that Prussia shall make its withdrawal of Leopold permanent. Such an extravagant and insulting request, after all that was first asked had been granted, could be met only by instant reprisals. And the result is that France and Prussia are at war, and Prussia accepts it rather than submit to dishonor. The manner of the Emperor, from first to last, has been such as to preclude any idea that he desired to have a peaceful settlement.

Before this, the first blow may have been struck, but we do not suppose that the first will be the final blow. In this war there will be more than one Salamis and more than one Solferino. The disparity of forces is not great. It is a war of ambition on the one side and self-protection on the other. It is a war by Napoleon to extend his territory, and by Prussia to defend itself against the greed of her neighbor. Each nation can command more than a million of soldiers. The French are quick, enthusiastic, full of the idea of glory; the Germans are slow, dull, and full of the idea of Fatherland. When the French are exhausted the Germans will just be warming to the work. If Napoleon expects only a summer's campaign, we imagine he will be disappointed. There will not stop with him as conqueror. There is reason to believe that there will be an European war. The other nations can hardly be looking on in such a conflict. Austria, Denmark and some of the smaller states may range themselves with France, but the sympathies of Russia, England and the United States will be with Prussia. If these nations should be swept into its vortex, the war would be the most terrible in history.

Its effects will be more or less felt at once in this country. It will increase our shipping and commerce. It will be likely to create a large demand for breadstuffs and appreciate the value of wheat very considerably. It will return most of the bonds held in Europe, and the value of United States securities, raise the price of gold and render our currency weaker. It will probably affect our currency somewhat as our own war did, without draining our resources, or increasing our taxes. There is no question that war is an unmitigated calamity to the world, even though it may be attended with some temporary advantages. It is the reason, and reason enough, for the misery and poverty that have already overspread Europe. And now its course will be as of old, to build up its already enormous fortunes, to give fame to a few at present unknown names, to bleed the influence and pride of an aristocracy and ruling class, that were far better humiliated and disgraced, and to depress the poor and the miserable still more. If war extended palace, instead of peasant's houses; exterminated kings and nobles and ministers, instead of laborers and citizens; broke the china on drawing-rooms tables instead of raving peasants' fields; subjected the higher ranks of society to its devilish insults and passions, instead of hooping them upon its lower orders, in civilized countries it would not last a week; would never even begin. If the right men were shot at, rather than the men who have no interest in the struggle, and do not want it at all, such conflicts would soon be over. But so long as rulers, when they fall out, or grow ambitious, can get entire strangers, who have no cause of quarrel with each other, to shoot each other, there will be war. If the world chose to obey God's truth instead of the Devil, there would be no more reason why the Prince of Peace should not come, and why we should have no more wars, except such as are made in righteousness and for the interests of the world, instead of for the aggrandizement of its ambitious leaders, and the destruction of its poor and miserable. In this war, the elements of right and wrong are inextricably mingled, and still so far as we are able to get at the question, the balance of right seems to be with Prussia, and we therefore give her our most cordial sympathies. The French Emperor always put his hand on the sword when he says, "the Empire is peace!" and if he, who, with loudst passion, has unsheathed the sword more than any one, and struck with it more than any, for personal aggrandizement, should perish by the sword, no one would question the Nemesis which should discover and destroy him.

A too fashionable slander has just been most effectively exposed in the following manner: In the discussion on Spiritualism in Rochester, June 21st-23rd, between Mr. Dean Clark, Spiritualist and Carative medium, and Rev. T. S. Hubbard, Mr. Clark stated that upon enquiry it was found there were thirty-five convicts in the Ohio state prison who had been clergymen in orthodox or evangelical churches, and there were none who had been spiritualists. A letter was sent to the Superintendent making inquiry upon the subject, which was answered as follows:

WARDEN'S OFFICE, OHIO PENITENTIARY.
COLUMBUS, June 26th, 1870.

Rev. T. S. HUBBARD, Sir:—In reply to yours of the 14th inst., I have to say that I have no knowledge of there being any one confined in this prison who was ever a minister of the gospel. There are many who came here under false names, and who would as soon be in conversation with themselves. "Spiritualists," but how many of that class I am unable to say.

Very respectfully,

R. BURN, Warden.

Papal Infallibility.

It is not a little singular coincidence that the declaration of the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff Maximus should be contemporaneous with a declaration of war by the strongest Catholic Government of the continent of Europe, against the strongest Protestant nation of the same continent. We are not specially given to superstition, nor to seeking signs and wonders, but the coincidence of the two events is certainly noticeable and appropriate. The declaration of such a dogma, should be amid seismic displays, and like those which attend the ordinary events of history. The sounds and portents of universal strife are its fitting accompaniments. The infallibility dogma was passed on the 13th inst., by a vote of 450 to 88. It is too soon to estimate its influence and effects. There will be of course no perceptible or sudden agitations in the current of ecclesiastical affairs, either in or out of the church. Practically, the dogma has been in existence for many years. The Pope has had an absolutely potential will in all the affairs of the church for a long period. But now a solemn convulsion of the church has pronounced it, and shall read its results as the years run along. The present Pope will not change his general course or convictions, and we need look for no special movements of the papacy under the influence of this dogma, while he lives. His successor will be to have more light upon its meaning. If this declaration actually accomplished the fact and rendered the Roman Pontiff infallible, and put him in place of God in all matters of faith and practice, we could conceive of no greater boon to our race than the appearance among us of one who would teach us the truth without error. We might give up the use of our own reason, inquiry into truth, laboring investigation of supposed sources of authority, the teachings of conscience, and the records of inspiration, and reach a correct knowledge upon all things visible and invisible, at first hand and by the shortest possible method. The Pope would be better than the Delphic oracle, better than the Koran, better than the Bible, better than Christ; for we could at any time appeal to him and learn, on all things, the absolute truth. What questions might be not at rest by the utterances of an infallible teacher? With what quiet and tranquillity we might repose on the dicta of the vicar of God. One advantage would be that we should always have him somewhere on earth, and an appeal to him could be made directly and at any time, and receive an authentic response. This would simplify our method of reaching truth, and put us beyond the need of any search for ourselves.

But if the Pope is not in matter of fact, infallible, and if he cannot be made so by decree of council, if infallibility cannot belong to any man, or be delegated to any man, then the world's grand field of battle, and answered to a "roll call" where their well-earned laurels would never fade. Gen. Davis treated his theme under three distinct heads: 1st. The universal desire to win; 2d. How can success in life be attained? 3d. The obstacles that lie in the path of success. Practically, said the speaker, what the whole world is thinking of, is how to buy cheap, and how to sell dear. One of the first instincts which the human mind manifests is the desire to succeed. The infant with his primer, struggles to compass it and become master of "great mysteries"; or, if he goes to the play round with ball and bat and shindy, he is no less ambitious to outstrip all competitors. In the schools of higher grade, if a boy of spirit, and I do not propose to treat of blackheads, a determination to win first rank is still uppermost in his mind, and arguing him to content himself. The various callings in life, and the desire of those engaged in each to succeed, were duly dwelt upon in a truly practical and common-sense manner. The professional man, with his love of applause, not ignoring money—the merchant, the man of commercial ventures, the politician, the mechanic and artisan, so essential to society; the noblest of them all, the farmer; and still strongest in the desire to win, woman, were sketched with a happy panoramic effect in their various struggles for success.

How can success in life be obtained? was the second and more important branch of the speaker's subject. Persevering industry, of itself, was not sufficient to secure success. To know how to choose an occupation is a matter of the first importance. "Use the same practical, common sense," the speaker said, "as in buying a suit of clothes, and get something that will fit." No young man should engage in an occupation or profession for which he has no talent. In nineteen out of twenty cases, efforts under such circumstances prove failures. The belief that a smart man can succeed in anything, is a mistaken one. He was not a believer in universal genius. If a man does not like his work he will not pursue it with cheerfulness and vigor. Parents should be very careful how they select professions or occupations for their children, for it is important to concentrate the mind and energies on whatever you undertake. Then failure is hardly possible. All great men are the arbiters of their own fortunes. They make circumstances by overcoming difficulties. Washington lost his first battle. Don't rely on talent alone; mix with it common sense and good judgment. Don't be discouraged; the oak is a tree of slow growth. Keep the words *Perseverance and Industry* always before you.

Integrity of character was well considered, without which the finest talent will fail to win. The first stain is the most injurious; others come almost as a matter of course. Much was well said under this head, which we must pass over for want of room. Among the obstacles that lie in the path of success, the speaker mentioned as prominent, the indiscriminate rushing into the professions. The amount of poverty in large cities and towns was truly astounding. Clerkships also, so much sought for, were over-crowded, and many an unfortunate youth would refuse a good trade and handsome remuneration, with eight hours for a day's labor, for twelve hours of degrading clerkship, at a starvation price. "Two classes never succeed," said the speaker; "the Masters, who are always waiting for something to turn up, and the habitual hostlers and waiters." These never win. The desire to become instantly rich is corrupting the whole frame-work of society. Young men, and young women, too, frequently desire to begin life where their fathers left off. Frequent change of business was another obstacle in the way of success.

But we must close this part of our report in order to do anything like justice to the other exercises. Gen. Davis made no attempt at oratorical display, but was listened to throughout the entire hour which he occupied with the most intense interest. He addressed

Norwich University.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The thirty-sixth annual commencement of Norwich University took place last week at Northfield, where the Institution has been located for several years past.

On Sunday evening, July 10th, the Baccalaureate Service was delivered by the President, Rev. ROSEN S. HOWARD, D. D.

Wednesday afternoon, the 13th, there was an oration before the Alumni, by Gen. W. H. DAVIS, of Doylestown, Pa. Gen. Davis was a graduate of the University in the class of '43, and soon after his graduation became teacher of military tactics in the Portsmouth, Va. Institute. He then commenced a course of law study at Cambridge, but the Mexican war soon attracted him from this, during which he served with marked distinction. At its close he again resumed the study and practice of law, until the late war of the rebellion brought him to the field. He commanded a brigade with great ability, and for a while in command on Morris Island, and took an active part in the operations around Charleston, S. C. He left hand received the fragment of a shell, while watching the operations of the enemy through a field glass, otherwise he escaped unscathed. At the end of the war he again resumed the practice of law in his native country. For the past twelve years he has been proprietor of the *Douglasian Democrat*, the leading paper in Bucks County, over which he still continues to hold editorial control. We say this much, biographically, for the orator at the occasion, as he always marked high, and was much esteemed by his numerous class-mates, some of whom may, perhaps, fall upon this brief notice, and be interested. The writer of this was the only member of that class present at the quinquennial reunion of Alumni and past graduates at Northfield last week, with the exception of Gen. Davis.

At half past four, P. M., the orator was introduced to the audience which had assembled in St. Mary's church, after prayer by President Howard, by Col. Henry O. Kent, of Lancaster, N. H., President of the Society, and orator and proprietor of the *Con Republician*. In the introduction he briefly alluded to the removal of Norwich University from Norwich to Northfield, and urged every old cadet to still cling to it and cherish it as *Alma Mater*; to the organization of the Alumni Association in 1869, the meeting in 1865, with ranks decorated by the war, for wherever the war raged the men of Norwich University were followed; the destruction of the barracks at Norwich by fire in 1868; and other incidents of historical interest to the old cadets, as well as to all others interested in the Institution.

The subject selected by the orator for the occasion was "The Way to Win," the announcement of which he prefaced with a brief but beautiful *memoria* of several old comrades who had been "mustered out" of the colors of council, if infallibility cannot belong to any man, or be delegated to any man, then the world's grand field of battle, and answered to a "roll call" where their well-earned laurels would never fade. Gen. Davis treated his theme under three distinct heads: 1st. The universal desire to win; 2d. How can success in life be attained? 3d. The obstacles that lie in the path of success. Practically, said the speaker, what the whole world is thinking of, is how to buy cheap, and how to sell dear. One of the first instincts which the human mind manifests is the desire to succeed. The infant with his primer, struggles to compass it and become master of "great mysteries"; or, if he goes to the play round with ball and bat and shindy, he is no less ambitious to outstrip all competitors. In the schools of higher grade, if a boy of spirit, and I do not propose to treat of blackheads, a determination to win first rank is still uppermost in his mind, and arguing him to content himself. The various callings in life, and the desire of those engaged in each to succeed, were duly dwelt upon in a truly practical and common-sense manner. The professional man, with his love of applause, not ignoring money—the merchant, the man of commercial ventures, the politician, the mechanic and artisan, so essential to society; the noblest of them all, the farmer; and still strongest in the desire to win, woman, were sketched with a happy panoramic effect in their various struggles for success.

How can success in life be obtained? was the second and more important branch of the speaker's subject. Persevering industry, of itself, was not sufficient to secure success. To know how to choose an occupation is a matter of the first importance. "Use the same practical, common sense," the speaker said, "as in buying a suit of clothes, and get something that will fit." No young man should engage in an occupation or profession for which he has no talent. In nineteen out of twenty cases, efforts under such circumstances prove failures. The belief that a smart man can succeed in anything, is a mistaken one. He was not a believer in universal genius. If a man does not like his work he will not pursue it with cheerfulness and vigor. Parents should be very careful how they select professions or occupations for their children, for it is important to concentrate the mind and energies on whatever you undertake. Then failure is hardly possible. All great men are the arbiters of their own fortunes. They make circumstances by overcoming difficulties. Washington lost his first battle. Don't rely on talent alone; mix with it common sense and good judgment. Don't be discouraged; the oak is a tree of slow growth. Keep the words *Perseverance and Industry* always before you.

Integrity of character was well considered, without which the finest talent will fail to win. The first stain is the most injurious; others come almost as a matter of course. Much was well said under this head, which we must pass over for want of room. Among the obstacles that lie in the path of success, the speaker mentioned as prominent, the indiscriminate rushing into the professions. The amount of poverty in large cities and towns was truly astounding. Clerkships also, so much sought for, were over-crowded, and many an unfortunate youth would refuse a good trade and handsome remuneration, with eight hours for a day's labor, for twelve hours of degrading clerkship, at a starvation price. "Two classes never succeed," said the speaker; "the Masters, who are always waiting for something to turn up, and the habitual hostlers and waiters." These never win. The desire to become instantly rich is corrupting the whole frame-work of society. Young men, and young women, too, frequently desire to begin life where their fathers left off. Frequent change of business was another obstacle in the way of success.

But we must close this part of our report in order to do anything like justice to the other exercises. Gen. Davis made no attempt at oratorical display, but was listened to throughout the entire hour which he occupied with the most intense interest. He addressed

the practical, common sense of an intelligent audience, and it was appreciated.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI.

At half past six there was a meeting of the Society of the Alumni in the hall of the Northfield House, the President, Col. Kent, in the chair. After preparing a roll of those present, and a free and informal discussion and interchange of views as to the past, present and future prospects of the Norwich University, the meeting adjourned until eight o'clock Thursday morning. On re-assembling, it was ascertained that some fourteen or fifteen classes were represented, embracing a period from 1836 (which class found a worthy representative in the now almost venerable Prof. Jackson) down to 1870. On motion of Capt. Henry E. Alvord, the constitution of the Society was amended so as to merge the two Secretaries in one, and the following officers were elected for the five years ensuing: President, Col. Henry O. Kent; Secretary, Capt. Henry E. Alvord; Treasurer, Capt. Charles A. Curtis, the present efficient teacher of Military Tactics in the University, and a most valuable member of the Faculty. The foregoing officers were also appointed an Executive Committee for the five years ensuing. Vice Presidents were elected from each of the several classes represented, matters pertaining to the interests of the Society and the University discussed, and funds pledged to meet the expenses of the present reunion, when the Society adjourned their meeting for five years, unless sooner called together by the Executive Committee.

MEETING.

At ten o'clock, A. M., a procession was formed at the University building, under the marshaling of Capt. Alvord, and headed by the Franklin (S. H.) Band, which furnished excellent music for the occasion, proceeded to the Methodist church. At ten o'clock, A. M., a procession was formed at the University building, under the marshaling of Capt. Alvord, and headed by the Franklin (S. H.) Band, which furnished excellent music for the occasion, proceeded to the Methodist church. At ten o'clock, A. M., a procession was formed at the University building, under the marshaling of Capt. Alvord, and headed by the Franklin (S. H.) Band, which furnished excellent music for the occasion, proceeded to the Methodist church.

COMMEMORATIVE DAY.

At ten o'clock, A. M., a procession was formed at the University building, under the marshaling of Capt. Alvord, and headed by the Franklin (S. H.) Band, which furnished excellent music for the occasion, proceeded to the Methodist church. At ten o'clock, A. M., a procession was formed at the University building, under the marshaling of Capt. Alvord, and headed by the Franklin (S. H.) Band, which furnished excellent music for the occasion, proceeded to the Methodist church.

EXERCISES IN CHURCH.

Devoted by Rev. Dr. Rosen, Chaplain of the day.

1. Oration—"Make good your name."

2. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

3. Oration—"Character of Abraham Lincoln."

4. Oration—"National Union, with Voluntary."

5. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

6. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

7. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

8. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

9. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

10. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

11. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

12. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

13. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

14. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

15. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

16. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

17. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

18. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

19. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

20. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

21. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

22. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

23. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

24. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

25. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

26. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

27. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

28. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

29. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

30. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

31. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

32. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

33. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

34. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

35. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

36. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

37. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

38. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

39. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

40. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

41. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

42. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

43. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

44. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

45. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

46. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

47. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

48. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

49. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

50. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

51. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

52. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

53. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

54. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

55. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

56. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

57. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

58. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

59. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

60. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

61. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

62. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

63. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

64. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

65. Oration—"The World is a Field for Enterprise."

Gaul against German.

The leading Democratic papers of the United States are to have become earnest partisans of Louis Napoleon. The Boston *Poor*, for instance, is so zealous in his favor that its judgment is warped by its sympathies. In the issue of Monday, it implies that the memory of former conflicts over had disheartened the Prussians, since they have been "so often beaten by the French."

For fifty-five years there has been peace between France and Prussia, their last hostilities meeting having been on the day when the Prussians were "in at the death" under Blucher, at Waterloo. During the sixty years preceding that battle, there had been four wars between these nations: first, the "seven years' war," when Frederick the Great fought Continental Europe; next, during the French Revolution, thirty years later, third, in 1804-7; and last, in the two years that saw the great Napoleon beaten and driven from Europe.

Throughout these wars, on the part of the battlefields, one side or the other was assisted by allies of other nations, and such cases can hardly be taken as decisive of the relative powers of either party. Still three famous battles were fought by French and Prussians, and had all these given a like result, they might be taken as forecasting with some certainty the result of the present contest. But little can be gathered from them as to it, except the prediction that if classes set and small nations can be deemed, equivalents, the result will be great measures on both sides. The men on both sides are in the best rank of soldiery.

At Rastadt, November 3, 1870, Prussia took the great totally routed a French army, twice the number of his own, and the memory of that day was hardly upon Prussia's courage. At Jena and Auerstedt, October 11, 1806, the first Napoleon overthrew the Prussian army so completely that this one victory rendered the nation powerless. Yet to seven years the recollection of that disastrous day, and the humiliations which followed in its train, inspired Blucher's men with more heart and fire, and was the cause of the earnestness with which Prussia pressed Napoleon from 1813 to 1815. The "infallibility of Prussia" was no telegraphic banging conveyed in Paris then.

Again at Ligny, on the 16